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"The agitation of thought is the beginning of Truth."

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S. R. KIRBY, M. D., EDITOR.

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1849.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT MODES OF PRACTICE.

Continued from page 17.

Yet, strong as is the evidence just quoted, together with that furnished by common experience, there is reason to believe that the deplorable consequences constantly produced by medicines as they are ordinarily used, are scarcely, in any quarter fully estimated.—Even where their administration is rapidly followed by an unfavorable change, it is rarely that either the practitioner or the friends of the patient will permit themselves to suspect this event to have arisen from any other cause than the irresistible progress of the original disease. The practitioner, under such circumstances, feels satisfied that he has pursued the course recommended by the authorities for whom he has most respect; and even if he were to admit the possibility of the fatal termination having been caused in one

case by the remedies administered, he would console himself with the reflection that these remedies had in other cases led to recovery; that, perhaps, where one life had been lost, two had been saved, and that, having adopted the course which gave the most favorable chance, he is not called upon to proclaim the unfortunate result, and thus to weaken the general confidence in a medicine which more frequently saves life than destroys it. On the other hand, the friends of the sufferer, with the natural desire to escape regret where regret would seem profitless, eagerly shut out from their minds all questioning as to whether, under other circumstances, a different result might have been attained.

But when, as in a large majority of cases, the evil consequences are not immediate, they are still less likely to be traced to their real source. In this country, especially, where an idea seems to prevail that medicine may almost be digested, and that, like food, it should be taken in large quantities and of a substantial kind, the thought of its penetrating the system, and, by its latent powers continually undermining the constitution, appears seldom to be entertained. The man who, in mature life, finds himself the victim of a chronic malady, threatening to embitter the remainder of his days, is for the most part satisfied to refer to its merely proximate cause—in nine cases out of ten, the anxieties of business,—without ever dreaming that the morbid irritability which rendered these anxieties overwhelming, might possibly be traced to some illness of which, by a liberal administration of medicine, a "cure" had been effected ten or twenty years; and even if, in addition to his own case, he were to see his children, despite the vitality of youth, vainly struggling against some poisonous taint, which, after having manifested itself in eruptive disease, had at length been accidentally

repelled, he would probably find it no less difficult to recognize the possibility of this taint having been transmitted, and as arising from those poisons, to the action of which, so many years before, he had himself been subjected.

The extent to which this chronic action may affect the system has, in some cases, been strikingly shown. It is not, therefore, the exhausting effects of active medical treatment, fatal as these sometimes are, that are chiefly to be dreaded. Some of the medicines in frequent use, mercury, iodine, foxglove, &c., possess the power of accumulating in the body, and then suddenly breaking out with dangerous or fatal violence, so that although the patient may appear for some time able to undergo the use of them with impunity, he may, sooner or later, and when least expected, find himself the victim of a new disease, more intractable perhaps than any other, because arising from a cause which penetrates every organ of his frame. "The secondary and chronic effects of mercury," says Dr. Christison, "are multifarious," and "there is hardly a disease of common occurrence which has not been imputed, by one author or another, to its direct or indirect operation." With regard to mercurial salivation, he asserts that there appears to be hardly any limit to the time this affection may last, after the administration of mercury has been abandoned; and he quotes, from various authors, many remarkable illustrations of its power of infusing itself into the system. Bruckmann, he says, mentions the case of a lady who, subsequently to a course of mercury, remarked after a dance many small black stains on her breast, and minute globules of quicksilver in the folds of her linen. In the German Ephemerides, it is said that no less than a pound of it was found in the brain and two ounces in the skull cap of one who had been long salivated; and although Dr. Christison seems scarcely able to credit this statement, it is strongly supported by more recent facts. In Hufeland's Journal, it is mentioned that a skull found in a churchyard contained running quicksilver in the texture of its bones; and an unequivocal circumstance of the same nature has been related by Mr. Rigby Brodhelt. Dr. Otto also supplies an equally unquestionable statement. On scraping the periosteum of several of the bones of a man who had labored under syphilis, he remarked minute globules issuing from the

osseous substance, and in some places, when the bones were struck, a shower of fine globules fell from them. Wilmer likewise observes that Fricke, surgeon to the Hamburg Infirmary, has obtained mercury by boiling the bones of persons who had long been under a course of mercurial inunction. With regard to iodine, also, Dr. Christison quotes some fatal cases. Dr. Rivers, an American physician, he says, has twice noticed barrenness, apparently induced by its prolonged use. Dr. Jahn specifies, among the leading effects of the poison when slowly accumulated in the body,—absorption of the fat,—increase of all the excretions—dinginess of the skin—lividity of the lips—feebleness of the pulse—impaired digestion, and diminished secretion of saliva and mucus. The doses required to produce these effects are very various; but Dr. Gairdner is quoted as having seen severe symptoms commence when no more than half a grain was taken, three times a day, for a single week; and Coindet, as having seen bad effects from thirty drops of the solution of ioduretted hydriodate, taken daily for five days. Of the cumulative effects of foxglove fatal instances are likewise detailed. Regarding nitrate of silver, a case is mentioned from Wedemeyer, in which, after that medicine had been taken for six months on account of epilepsy, the whole internal organs were found, upon a post-mortem examination, more or less blue, and metallic silver was discovered in the pancreas, and in the choroid plexus of the brain. Dr. Pereira, speaking of the same medicine as a remedy for epilepsy, says, "In some cases the patients have been cured of the epilepsy for which they took the medicine; in others, the remedy has failed. In one instance, which fell under my notice, the patient, a highly respectable gentleman residing in London, was obliged to give up business in consequence of the discoloration produced by it; for when he went into the street, the boys gathered around him, crying out 'There goes the blue man!'" A case is mentioned in the *London Medical Gazette*, of an epileptic who was "cured" by nitrate of silver, but eventually died of diseased liver and dropsy; "all the internal viscera were more or less blue."

To be Continued.

THE CHOLERA IN RIGA,

BY DR. JAMES LEMBKE

(From a private communication.)—Translated by Dr. F. Humphreys, of Utica, N. Y.

From the 1st of July, at which time the Cholera was officially announced to exist in the city to 17th of the same month our Journal gives the following: Number of cases, 2855, of whom, 874 have recovered, 1038 have died, and 943 are yet sick. The number of deaths is certainly correct, yet there are doubtless many more cases than those reported, as many in the more remote parts of the city were treated by their friends and restored without a physician being called in; at least I knew of many persons, who have made use of the Camphor treatment.

In the Spring season, we had many cases of Nervous Fever, afterwards Intermittent Fever prevailed, which gave us a good deal of trouble; but these all disappeared towards the close of July. In Mian there were some cases of Scarlatina. At this time, there are at the Strand, 3 miles from Riga, only 7 or 10 cases, and almost entirely among persons who have come from Riga. In Mitau, the Cholera is now very sparse; on the contrary, it is more prevalent in Wilna and Witepsk, in the flat lands there is none at all. Some cases of Dysentery have appeared in the immediate vicinity of Riga.

The first cases before the 1st of July, appeared in very scattered and widely different localities. We cannot say that any part of the city has remained entirely free; only, persons living in damp, moist dwellings, with bad nourishment, unhealthy food, tiplers, and those in crowded houses and living in poor circumstances, were more easily affected. Fear, often brought on the Cholera. That any one has been infected by the breath or excrements of the patients is to me unknown. Cold water for drink, had apparently an injurious action, as it not only with healthy persons, excited rumbling in the abdomen and diarrhoea, but in the sick, notwithstanding the intense desire for cold drinks, appeared to keep up and sustain the vomiting and diarrhoea; ice also effected nothing. On the contrary, some patients longed after warm milk, and to others were given milk and water, and this drink appeared not only not to increase the diarrhoea and vomiting, but very much to relieve it. Tea of Linden Flowers or Toast Water made of Wheat Bread with some Claret

or Port Wine, was also given to patients. During the prevalence of the epidemic, all were more or less affected with the following unusual symptoms; extreme lassitude, copious sweats, especially at night, great thirst, which seemed insatiable, vertigo, feeling as if they should fall, less in a room than in the street, or on a height; great oppression, anxiety, as if one had committed some great evil, much rumbling in the abdomen, disturbed sleep, diarrhoea, yellow, green, brown, without pain, at times with urging, mostly forcibly discharged. With others there was violent burning in the chest and abdomen, as from fire, with extreme anxiety, inquietude and lassitude. In the feet and calves prickling and stinging, and even hard knobs, with a feeling as if cramp would every moment come on, at night waking one out of sleep. The appetite was only increased in a few cases. The Cholera was very liable to be developed from a diarrhoea. It is remarkable that when these precursors had only continued for a couple of days and were cured, although there had been only 1 or 2 stools daily, there remained behind an extreme degree of lassitude and considerable emaciation. So far as my observation extends the stools in the Cholera were rarely or never in the night.

We have had until the present fine weather by night and day, for three days together, thunder and seasonable rain, yet we perceive after it no diminution in the number of cases. My brother from Polesa, where the Cholera has now continued for some weeks and carried off 100 victims daily, writes me that he had remarked an increase of the disease after rainy days. So far as I have experienced, our magnet carries its usual load. Yet there are some days on which there are well marked deteriorations in the case of those patients who had already become better, and when new attacks come on without our being able to discover any cause; it appears to me that these attacks come on mostly soon after midnight, I know some persons in whom going over the bridge of the moat surrounding the city produces regularly an urging to stool. The river water used as drink appears especially injurious. Sea bathing produces among people not daily accustomed to its use, vertigo, nausea, and diarrhoea, which is sometimes followed by cramp, and an unhappy termination. From the 1st to the 30th of July inclusive, the number of cases of Cho-

lera was 5287, of which 2752 recovered, 1766 died, and 769 were yet under treatment.

Whether the Veratrum and Cuprum have been employed as prophylactic medicines or not, I do not know. Phosphorus, 6 or 3, helps against most cases of Cholera or the precursors of Cholera. Where there was burning as of fire, in the stomach and chest, with other suitable circumstances. Arsenicum 4-10 cured with astonishing quickness. Where there was great lassitude, oppression of the chest, with regular or only slightly increased stools, Carbo veg. 6, was at times appropriate. Sometimes a condition remained afterwards, seldom stools before which there were not violent pains in the abdomen, for which Colocynth was curative. Some Dysenteric cases, small bloody slimy stools with violent tenesmus and severe pains, yielded quickly to Merc. corr. 6.

The Spirits of Camphor was only appropriate to those cases in the beginning, where the cramps predominated, and the nausea and diarrhœa were less considerable, then came on general warm sweat, which was promoted by covering, warm tea or milk, with hot water; if the cramps attacked single parts, these were rubbed with Spirits of Camphor or dry, and warm oats or sand applied to the body.

Jatropha 4, only relieved the immense gushing out of fluids from the body, the diarrhœa was not benefited by it and the cramps appeared even to become worse. Secale 4, afforded nothing in this condition, but appeared to increase the cramps in the toes especially, which were bent upwards. But Cuprum metal. 5, relieved in this condition, when there were cramps, diarrhœa of the usual character, little or no vomiting, cold sweat, hoarseness, blue lips and nails, thirst, no urine, cold extremities, the pulse yet to be felt, the oppression of the chest moderate, face and tongue cold and the skin standing in folds. In one case where after the use of Acid. hydrocyan. 2, all the symptoms were better, but Trismus supervened, Cuprum 5, soon afforded relief.

The worst cases are the Asphyctic, and all which I have seen of this kind have died. Sometimes the urinary secretion had already set in; with others, there appeared only shortly before death, which was not so soon expected a quite natural stool, or the tongue and extremities became warm, the pulse revived and was again to be felt, though weak, the hearing was good and entire consciousness,

yet the patients quietly sank down to death. In other cases, hardness of hearing, dark thickening of the vessels of the conjunctiva, pulselessness, hoarseness, even with otherwise improved appearances were sure indications of dissolution. With some, there came on towards the end, entire unconsciousness, tossing about, throwing everything from them, dilated pupils, cheeks dark red, playing into blue, loss of hearing and extreme oppression of the chest. The vomiting and diarrhœa at times disappeared, when the paralysis of the lungs and heart set in; or the evacuations passed unconsciously, though the patients were otherwise fully conscious, drank much, cried continually for air, and finally died with all the symptoms of the Asphyctic form.—When this condition came on, the cramps also disappeared, and only a slight drawing and feeling of pain in the extremities remained; only, the spasm of the chest was sometimes associated with the last named form.

The Camphor was only appropriate at the commencement of the attack. Arsen. 3, and higher potencies, and also Verat. 3 and higher availed something only so long as the spasms were wanting or quite subordinate; when they became more violent, Cuprum 5 was in place, and yet in the worst cases, the symptoms of the asphyctic form so soon came on, little or wanting pulse, cold sweat, standing folds of the skin, sunken eyes, with blue circles, blue lips and nails, oppressed respiration with which the diarrhœa and cramp disappeared, that we were obliged soon to take refuge in Laurocerasus, Carbo veg. and Acid hydrocyan. Laurocera., 2 and 1, availed me nothing. Carbo veg., 30 and 6, appeared to be appropriate where the pulse was yet perceptible, the skin yet warm, and still some urine, with hoarseness, blueish lips, blue rings under the eyes, sunken eyes, oppressed breathing, immense prostration and the characteristic discharges. Acid. hydrocyan 2, afforded good service in the worst cases of the asphyctic form; in some cases it sustained life for 28 hours, which every moment threatened to become extinguished, and then followed a mild death with consciousness. It was in this case given at intervals of 1-4 hour, and then 1 to 2 hours, and then again to 1-4 hour.

I regret that I did not give the remedy more frequently and in 1st potencies, in cases in which an improvement had already commenced, and yet finally terminated fatally.

For some cases which ended favorably, where the relatives of the patient clearly gave more frequently from the vial, Acid hydroc. 2, appear to speak in favor of it. A case also which threatened every moment to end by asphyxia, and I administered Kali hydrocya. Liebig 1, dilute 1 to 100, every 1-4 hour, and then less frequently; and warmth of the surface, even some urine, yet very weak pulse again returned, and yet the patient died. After 16 hours, appear to encourage larger and more frequently repeated doses of this remedy. (In the case of this last patient, the relatives notwithstanding the improvement and entirely without my knowledge, during the last 6 hours of his life, had used other remedies between the doses of medicines left.)

Through the remarks made by Dr. Kurtz, in the 20th No. of Vol. 31 of the Allg. Hom. Zeitung, I proved the Kali hydrocyan. upon myself, during one year, in the 1st and 2nd trit., then in the first dilution. The symptoms are numerous and I shall yet farther experiment with it. I employed the Kali hydroc. according to Liebig's formula. Chloroform, according to a proving instituted upon myself, appeared to be not without value, beside Acid hydroc. What we have to hope from cold washings I know not; in private practice there are many obstacles to its employment, and if we reflect that vitality is paralysed in its deepest source, reactions are not to be expected from a mere irritation; but whatever the indication is, the re-action itself is first to be restored, hence we should not *a priori*, anticipate much from this procedure. One of the allopathic physicians, brought into use here the wrapping up of the patients in a sheet soaked in salt water; if it had been successful we should have heard further from it. From Serepta the following was recommended: Oleum Sinapis Aeth. 4 drops; Water, 6 oz.; Alcohol, 2 oz.; to be given in spoonful doses; the same remedy has been employed in Persia.

In Lithuania and Poland, the people made use of brown—unbolted—bread, burned to a coal, and with it also the Camphor Spirits and Tinct. of Capsicum, yet the success is said to have been good.

Mr. Schultz, of Perna, related to the medical faculty, and these to the physicians the following: He found himself in Montreal in 1832, when the Cholera prevailed in a most fearful manner. An old Indian appeared and restored the people in a short time by means

of a very simple remedy,—Charcoal with Maple Syrup,—the epidemic declined, and the people regarded the old man as their preserver. What form of the Cholera prevailed in Canada we are not informed; yet the above testimony of a plain man is not without interest to homoeopathy, in a scientific point of view.

The apothecaries here made great sale of Charcoal Pills, and plasters, and also as preservative means; and next to the Peppermint Tea, these had the greatest run. And indeed the Carbo veg. deserves as well as the Verat. and Cup. to be recommended as a prophylactic. It would be interesting to know whether persons who had made use of Charcoal powder for cleansing the teeth had remained free from the disease.

We now and then hear of a vein being opened by an allopathic physician, yet no blood followed; sweating apparatus, and Ascet: of Ferrum (Ferri Acetas), in Acetic Aether (I believe according to Rademacher), were for a long time employed, yet I knew nothing certain of their success; but now these remedies appear to be abandoned.

In Mitau, where for the last fortnight only scattered cases of Cholera have appeared, it has now since the first of August, broken out with great violence. Also Intermitting Fevers, according to accounts from private sources, were more prevalent during the spring season in this latter city than in Riga. Mitau lays more open, has broader streets, gardens around the houses, none or very few basement dwellings, which abound here.

3rd and 9th August. Intermitting fevers have appeared again. I know of some persons who had passed through the Intermitting Fever which prevailed before the Cholera, who are now attacked, and also of others on the contrary where only those persons in a family remained free from the disease who had had the ague but a short time previous. Although the number of patients and the suddenness of the course of the disease has very much abated, there are yet cases, where even with robust persons and under favorable circumstances, without the least known cause, after many discharges and some cramps continuing for some hours, suddenly an immense prostration comes on; cold moist skin, blue lips, nails, arms, and under the eyes; cold tongue, no pulse, oppressed respiration, standing folds of the skin, hoarseness, which condition continues 12 or more

hours until death ends the scene, during which the discharges disappear or become seldom, and the spasm is changed into a drawing. In such cases the Camphor appears to be of no service, but more Acid hydrocyan. 2, and Carbo veg. 6, and 3 trit., at least these serve to sustain life the longest.

Friction of the limbs was entirely without avail, even when the arms and legs had been rubbed sore and bloody nothing was gained; much more relief was afforded by a soft stroking and pressing of the spasmodically contracted muscle with the bare hand, which has this advantage that it may be performed under the clothing and the patient not so much uncovered which is not to be prevented while rubbing the extremities with flannel rolls.

While the peppermint tea and drops was being used on all sides as a preventive for the Cholera to so great an extent as to drain the market of the article, the Medical Inspector, Reinfelt, issued a warning in the Official Journal, where he says: "The evident injury which many persons are inflicting upon their health, by the untimely use of the peppermint tea and other heating medicines, and the mixing of them with spirits, (Cholera Schnaps), in the hope of preserving themselves against the Cholera, should be regarded as hardly less injurious than the use of cucumbers, &c.; and I think it my duty to urgently warn all persons against them." We relate this on account of the remarkable contrast between this warning and the recommendation of many allopathic physicians, by which the poor public are thrown into the greatest uncertainty, as until now the peppermint tea has been an almost universal medicine, and we homœopaths only have lifted our warning voice against it.

From the 1st of July to the 8th of August, inclusive, there have been—Cases, 6041. Restored, 3639. Died 1953. Yet sick, 449.

The number of deaths is greater than it was in 1831, notwithstanding that from the presence of troops and enlarged commerce, there were at that time 50,000 more persons in Riga than now. Also in Pernau and Dorpat, which towns escaped in 1831, they have now the Cholera.

MR. EDITOR:—The great homœopathic propagandist, Dr. Mure of Rio Janeiro has communicated to me the 1st and 2d numbers

of the new (Portuguese) Brazilian Homœopathic Journal, edited by him. As it contains many points of interest, I will subjoin, with the assistance of my friend, Dr. Campos, of Norfolk, Virginia, an analysis of it for the benefit of our American brethren.

Title of the Journal:—"The Science" (Sciencia) Synthetical Review of Human Knowledge, edited by the Professors of the Homœopathic School at Rio Janeiro.

The Journal is published once a month, beginning from July 1847. Price \$15 per annum.

Letters, Essays, etc. to be addressed to Dr. Mure, No. 59 Rua de St. José.

No. 1.

ART. 1. Science, general view of it.—Establishment of facts, etc., etc.

2 Professors of the Hom. College.

Sinior Luiz Antonio de Castro, Professor of Philosophical Medicine, having the same Professorship at Rio, before he became converted to Homœopathy, by Mure.

Dr. Sin. Major Joseph Vitorino dos Santos, Professor of Natural Sciences, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Military School of Rio Janeiro. This gentleman has been an original observer in many respects.

Dr. Ildeponso Gomes, Professor of Botany. Although this gentleman had declined to lecture when asked to do so by the Government, he nevertheless, from his love of Homœopathy, accepted the chair of Botany.

3. Science, a poetical rhapsody.

4. Astronomy and Geology.

Essay on the changes of the Ancient Equator, a very excellent article, containing many new hypothesis and new ideas.

5. Lecture on the Philosophy of Medicine by Professor Castro.

6. Homœopathy, by Professor Castro.

7. Description of a solemn meeting of the Homœopathic Institute of Brazil, on the Anniversary of S. Hahnemann's death, the 21st of July.

NO. 2 OF THE SCIENCIA.

ART. 1. Homœopathic Thesis on the theory of Life and Nutrition, by Dr. Mure.

2. Physiology.

3. Clinical cases by Dr. T. B. P. de Figueiredo.

The Homœopathic physicians of Brazil seem to use all medicine in the 5th dilu-

tion, following the idea of Dr. Waple in Rome, according to whom all medicines lose power after the fifth dynamization, and that shaking will answer the same purpose, as dilution.

4. Letter from a Brazilian Hom. Colleague traveling in Europe.

5. *Glory of Brazilian Homœopathy.*

In Brazil upwards of 40 substances, belonging exclusively to the Brazilian Flora* have been tried by the professors and disciples of the Homœopathic School, as well as other persons, who were willing to experiment upon themselves. Most of these articles have been of the greatest service in many diseases, which could not be cured without the employment of indigenous Brazilian plants, because these diseases seem to resist the action of European medicaments, the production of other climates. (When Dr. Campos, of Norfolk, Va., was in Brazil, 30 years ago, he did not succeed in curing an attack of Hemorrhoids with the usual allowed remedies. A physician of the country told him, if you think, that you can cure diseases in this climate by the remedies found in books, you will be mistaken; throw your science overboard for a time and use Capsicum externally and internally. This, as he was then an allopath, was strange to him, but he did use it and became cured at once. This is a hot country, requiring hot remedies, said the Doctor, thus unconsciously avowing himself an advocate of the principle, *similia similibus*.)

6. Parallel between the Homœopathic Institute of Paris, and that of Brazil.

7. Account of the present state of Homœopathy in Paris and all over the world.

8. Treats of the "High Dynamizations" and speaks favorably of them.

9. Pathogenesis of Brazil. Collections made in the Homœopathic School of Rio Janeiro, beginning with *Crotalus horridus*. Then follow some very interesting symptoms.

Leprosy, known by the name of *morphia e mal de S. Lazaro* is supposed to be cured by *Crotalus horridus*. The action of *Crotalus* according to the Brazilian Homœopaths is more lasting and more

penetrating than that of *Lachesis*. It will finish the cure of many diseases, which *Lachesis* has mitigated, but not cured. Certain forms of Epilepsy and mental alienations find in this remedy a most valuable curative. The snake from which the poison is taken, comes from the province of Ceara.

10. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, approving of the Homœopathic practice on the ground that all new systems ought to be tried.

11. Article on Brazil as the only country, where the government, owing to the intrigues of half a dozen Allopathists has prohibited the establishment of a Homœopathic clinic.

In a note in the envelope the editor again remarks that the second edition of the "*Practical Elementar*," a new elementary Homœopathic work, contains the symptoms of fifty new remedies, belonging exclusively to Brazil and which have been experimented upon in the Homœopathic School of Rio Janeiro. The book also indicates the clinical application of these precious agents.

I am also requested by Dr. Mure to announce to the Homœopathic physicians of North America, that he has a work in press treating of the following topics.

The doctrine of the Homœopathic school of Rio Janeiro and a methodical explanation of Homœopathy.

A description of the new machine for the trituration and succussion of the medicines, as well as a new machine for drawing the air out of the vials and rendering them air-tight.

The physiological Homœopathic law, and the new theory of nutrition.

The posological theory and that of chronic diseases, which completes it.

The symptomatological algebra.

The philosophical classification of pathological agents, and finally 36 pure experiments, co-ordinated according to our principles.

And these parts comprehend a series of entirely new and original data. They cannot fail of mooted important questions for the future standing of our art. Dr. Mure will thankfully receive any suggestions that may arise in the mind of the reader. Even criticism, if it is only just and earnest, will be welcome because it will substitute more valuable materials for such as are condemned as defective.

* I have made arrangements to procure these from Brazil, as well as the "Practice Elementar" containing a description of their symptoms.

The work is to appear at the end of March next.

Phila., June, 1849. C. NEIDHARD, M. D.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

During the past month a good deal of alarm has prevailed among our citizens on account of the prevalence of a disease among them which has been termed *Asiatic Cholera*. That an epidemic of some sort exists in this city cannot be doubted, and that it is of the character of Cholera, there can be no question, although a few Physicians, very wise in their own conceit, declare that not a single case of *Asiatic Cholera* has appeared in this city. We will leave these gentlemen undisturbed in the full possession of all the pride and folly which a high degree of modern pathology inspires its votaries.

The disease in question may as well be named *Cholera* as any thing else, although there is a difference in the symptoms of individual cases, yet when these are combined, the character of the cases is strikingly similar. To distinguish this disease, the symptoms of a number of cases should be united, and in this way its true character will be readily perceived.

It is strong proof of the truth of homœopathy, that the pathogenesis of *Veratrum album* as recorded in the "symptomen-codix," furnishes nearly all the peculiarities of *Asiatic Cholera*; and no one remedy has yet been discovered so generally certain in arresting the progress of that disease and effecting a cure of it. As one man, physicians of the homœopathic school throughout the world testify to the curative power of *Veratrum* in the Cholera. If with the above we examine the pathogenesis of *Cuprum metallicum*, we shall have all the varieties, or nearly so, of the Cholera, and with these two remedies properly employed, that disease becomes one of the most manageable with which we are acquainted. We have almost not proscribed any others than these, and with complete success. Only a few hours ago, a young lady after neglecting a slight diarrhœa for several days, was suddenly affected with sickness at stomach, vomiting, faintness or a feeling of sinking, or prostration; ice coldness of the extremities, cold sweat, with a dying look of the countenance, and cramps of the legs. The touch of another person by the hand, caus-

ed her to exclaim "your hand burns me." A messenger came for us in haste, and not being at home, our good wife sent a few pellets, moistened with the 30th attenuation of *Veratrum album*, which were placed upon her tongue. We saw this young lady an hour afterwards, almost entirely relieved of her sufferings. She stated, that in a moment after the medicine was placed upon her tongue, she felt relief, which gradually continued, to the time we saw her.

Prompt effects similar to this case from *Veratrum* and *Cuprum*, but especially of the former, we have experienced in our own practice in numerous cases during the last month.

The diminishing confidence of our citizens in allopathic practice, is distinctly perceived by all except the practitioners themselves; who are gravely engaged in inquiring into the pathology of cholera, but as necessity compels them sometimes to act, in the absence of an established pathology, they administer calomel in large and repeated doses; camphor and opium united in pills; also aqua ammonia and some other drugs. If any reliance can be placed upon the Board of Health's reports, this sort of practice results in the death of nearly one half; for so long as our Board of Health allows itself to be controlled by a "medical counsel" of allopathic physicians, —homœopathic physicians will refuse to report their cases except in case of death; and to the credit of pure homœopathy, we have not heard of a single case of death, where this practice, unmixed with allopathy was persevered in.

The cause, whatever it may be, which gives rise to the present epidemic, affects almost every individual; hence, uneasiness of the bowels, is more or less experienced by every one. Some of our most respected citizens have fallen victims, not to the disease, but to the pernicious allopathic practice. We have had cases related to us, where some half dozen allopaths were in attendance; the monstrous dosings of calomel, opium, camphor, brandy, &c., together with blisters, bleedings, hot water, hot air, &c., &c. were enough to cause death, in sound persons. If however in this age, persons can be found so utterly destitute of judgement or the commonest sense to submit to such means to cure a disease, we would almost say they deserve their melancholy fate for their stupidity.

When this epidemic will cease, cannot be

foreseen, and all speculations on this point are useless.

The Annalist proposes to the New York Academy of Medicine to appoint a committee to investigate the atmosphere: but that association is almost defunct, and those who may be induced to attend its meetings, which we understand numbers only about twenty, will hardly undertake an analysis of the atmosphere, for the purpose of detecting the *cholera miasm*, lest they might subject themselves to the just ridicule they received from the press while discussing the contagious or infectious nature of Cholera. We anticipate however, that after awhile we shall be flooded with learned speculations on this subject, as it has been suggested that the atmosphere at present, contains *ozone*; what this is we do not know; but a learned friend tells us, that it is *oxygen*; if this be so, and if there really exists an increased quantity of that gas in the atmosphere, it may account for the seemingly deranged state of mind indicated in some of the productions of physicians in regard to the *Cholera*.

ADVERTISED CHOLERA REMEDIES.

It has been said that it is an easy thing to deceive the public. We have had our doubts of the truth of this remark, but during the prevalence of the *Cholera* in this city, our confidence in the intelligence of the mass of our people under the influence of an epidemic like the one now existing, has diminished. The most serious deceptions have been practiced upon them through the means of the press. Few indeed seem to have knowledge of the *ways* of the press; and in consequence of the absence of this knowledge, hundreds, yea, thousands become the dupes of the designing and unprincipled. The press has been resorted to, by druggists, by quack medicine merchants, by physicians individually, and collectively, urging their claims upon the community to relieve it from the death grasp of the *Cholera*. As it respects advertising we do not complain of that, but we do not think it right on the payment of an extra amount of money, advertisements should appear as the voluntary work of the Editor, who is not suspected of having any other object than the public good. This is an evil of magnitude, especially in regard to medicine. This is one of the *ways* of the press, which the people should understand, or they will be imposed

upon, as many have been, and thereby parted with their money, with their health, and in some instances with their lives. As a general thing, no recommendation of any remedy, or of any mode of practice in the cure of Cholera by a newspaper, especially where an individual is alluded to, but it is a regular paid advertisement, at an extra rate for a seeming endorsement of the Editor. We think, on the whole, it is the safest to disregard everything recommended in the newspapers for Cholera, and each one consult his own physician, whatever quality he may be of. We had rather trust to the advice of the weakest of the weak in the profession, than to run the risk of our judgment in the various remedies, modes of living, &c., &c., urged upon the people in the newspapers.

A single prescription for *Cholera* inserted in one of our daily papers, would put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the druggists in a single day, especially when the Editor endorses it, or seems to do so. There is, however, such an appetite among the people to swallow drugs, that in writing this article we shall probably only have our labor for our pains. We will not interfere with the rights of any one to swallow what he pleases, but we want him to do the thing understandingly: when he drinks poison we wish the label to be upon it, that he may know what he is swallowing. There are probably a few who prefer death to life, and yet they do not dare to commit direct suicide, but to "whip the devil around the stump," they swallow large quantities of advertised medicines, and when death comes by this means, the blame they think rests upon the advertisers and the editors, and in no sense upon themselves. Well, we suppose, men can in some instances, choose their own way, to get out of this world and into the next; and those who prefer a slow but sure poison under the advice of advertisements, may gratify their inclination in this respect, and no one, in this republican country should object. Seriously, this drug eating and drug drinking is a formidable matter which can only be corrected by the influence of the truly educated members of the profession. And there is but one way to exert this influence successfully, and that is, by curing the sick promptly, safely and certainly.

"Professional Decline.—On the ninth page of an introductory recently given at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, by Henry Gibbons, M. D., one of the faculty, the following sentence occurs:—"Our profession has declined in public estimation within the present century, whilst it has been advancing in its claims and merits beyond all precedent. Mankind appear to have but little more respect for it now than in the days when medical science was but a jumble of superstition and empiricism, and when practitioners were banished from Rome as public pests. To make such an acknowledgment is disagreeable; but if the contemplation of the picture should lead to an effort to correct the evil, and bring about a better state of things, the confession may prove salutary." Mortifying as this declaration is to those intimately identified with this maltreated profession, it is verily true, that the most learned, morally eminent and excellent, in the ranks of medical practitioners, are not placed higher in the mind of the great community, than natural bonesetters, seventh sons, itinerant mesmerizers. A few indeed, in all communities, appreciate a cultivated understanding, and honor talent and science; but the multitude of men and women care no more about educational qualifications, genius, or experience in a physician, than they do about the police regulations in the planet Mars. A doctor is a doctor, to them, the world over. The more he lowers himself to the vulgar level, the higher place he has in their estimation. The author of the discourse barely speaks this above a whisper, as though it were a profound secret; nevertheless, it is just what everybody knows, and what a certain order of responsible, thinking people lament, without the power of changing so erroneous a public sentiment.

Dr. Gibbons has introduced several historical memoranda, which show the ages of darkness which civilized man has passed through; while the condition of the present exhibits quite as many absurdities in their vigor as environed those past generations.—Medicine offers finer opportunities for a hypocritical display of humanity than any other which pretends to minister to the temporal wants or necessities of our nature—and hence it has been cursed, from the birth of the father of physic, with armies of knaves. But ignorance is in the majority, and with a stentorian voice hails with delight the approach of a quack, because he is not trammelled or embarrassed by the dogmas of schools. No—he is a freeman, addressing himself to those who imagine they are themselves capable of appreciating merit and detecting imposture, when the fact is they are not capable of one or the other. Dr. Gibbons evidently knows much more than he says in regard to this matter; so, without wearying the reader with an entertainment of only one dish, he wisely draws off the attention to the grave consideration of the value of medical jurisprudence, the importance of which was never over-rated by its best friends. Students should be drilled in

it, that they may make science subservient to the law.—*Boston Medical and Surg. Jour.*

We deplore the condition of things complained of by our cotemporary. The mischief has not arisen from a love of truth; but the love of money is the root of the evil. A truly honest man cannot get a living in this cheating world; is a pernicious sentiment, received by too many of all classes. Most of our young men who graduate from our colleges, somehow or other, become impressed with the idea, that success in their profession essentially depends upon a sort of *tact*, which has its foundation in hypocrisy; but after awhile, the public become suspicious of them and respect for the profession through their conduct, gradually diminishes; and thereby the door opens for genuine quacks, whose hypocrisy usually excels those of the diploma.

There are three things which young physicians should know, and except under pressing circumstances, they should be to them fixed rules. They are, 1st. Never change a location. 2nd. Labor to cure diseases better than others. 3rd. Never by word or act indulge in detraction towards a fellow practitioner.

He who abides by these rules for a few years and fails to secure the respect and confidence of the profession, and of the people in his neighborhood, may safely conclude that he has mistaken his calling, and had better engage in some other business. The custom of physicians in this country of changing their location, interferes very much with their interest, and to some extent with the character of the profession; nearly thirty years observation has established this in our own mind. When a young man is ready to enter upon the practice of medicine, let him select his location with the utmost care, and after he fixes upon the place, let him feel and let the people feel that it is his home, and that he is one of them forever.

We have had the pleasure during our time of a personal acquaintance with hundreds of our brethren, and we have rarely known an instance of success in any one of these, who changed his residence, unless it was very soon after his graduation or while he was yet quite a young man. In the very nature of the thing it cannot be otherwise.

It is the sole duty of the physician to re-

lieve the sick. To prevent him taking on airs, inconsistent with his character and disgusting to those in intercourse with him, he should zealously, honestly, continually and thoroughly study diseases and their treatment. He should be a man of but one business.—The faithful performance of his duties, quietly, steadily, perseveringly and pleasantly is what the people expect of him, and he will certainly be rewarded with their confidence, a full supply of money, and an honorable mention among his colleagues.

Altercations among physicians, are not only unreasonable and needless, but fraught with much evil. Too many seem to think, that his colleagues are in his way, and that a want of success has nothing to do with his own bad management; but that it comes of the envy, jealousy and opposition of cotemporaries.—One of the errors in this matter consists in regarding that an opposition, which is only a laudable emulation. That physician who does not cultivate in himself, the Christian graces of humility, meekness, gentleness and patience, will be unhappy, unsettled, irritable, fault finding and overbearing: and if to these be added the habit of evil speaking, then it would be a wonder indeed if he received the approbation of the people, or his professional brethren, or that his influence would tend to the interest of the profession at large.

If every physician would at once mend his own manners, and allow himself to feel and acknowledge some intelligence among the people in regard to the profession and its duties, we think a short period only would elapse, and the true position of every one would be understood. To expect all physicians to be equally learned or equally skilled, is unreasonable; and whoever marks a plan having its basis in this idea, will fail in the object, for the thing is impossible. This accounts for the failure hitherto of all associations of medical men to elevate the profession, and give dignity, honor and influence to its members. To accomplish this very desirable end, each one must "act well his part" in his own sphere, with the ability with which he is endowed. Conventional rules will not amount to much; the formation of small societies or cliques is an evil.

What we have said above, is not inconsistent with a close and even severe criticism of any doctrine or practice which might be ad-

vocated. For example, we are opposed to allopathy or the doctrine of Galen; not allopathic physicians. They are opposed to homœopathy or the doctrine of Hahnemann; not homœopathic physicians. If the present controversy is only personal, then it is worthy the scorn of the wise and the good. We will battle against opinions put forth by our colleagues, but not against them. We will study with all our might, argue with our whole strength, write as strongly as we can in favor of the doctrine we believe to be true, and in opposition to that we believe to be false; but we will not have the sin of evil speaking, or detraction upon us towards the most obscure member of the profession.

THE CHOLERA AND ITS HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT,

BY DR. F. HUMPHREYS, OF UTICA, N. Y.

pp. 72. Wm. Radde, publisher. 1849.

This work we understand was published several months ago, but a copy of it did not reach us until last week. There is much valuable historical information of the homœopathic treatment of the Cholera, to be found in this volume. The statistics show, that that of 3017 cases, 2753 were cured, and 264 died; or a proportion of eight and a half per cent.

"Such results," says, Dr. H., "occurring in portions of country where the mortality under the ordinary methods of treatment varied from fifty to sixty or even to seventy per cent., could not fail to attract attention. The result was, that several European governments which had adopted stringent measures to prevent the spread of this medical heresy, either relaxed or abolished them altogether; the attention of the public was directed to this source; and many physicians of skill and eminence were induced to study and investigate the new method of practice. From that day a brighter era has dawned upon homœopathy, and both in Europe and in this country her increase and extension has been most triumphant and satisfactory."

Dr. H. furnishes a clear and concise statement of the varieties of Cholera and their treatment. The remedies he recommends are those heretofore named in this Journal. There is in fact, no essential difference in the homœopathic school in regard to the remedial agents in Cholera. It is worthy of notice, however, just at this time that Sul-

sulphur is put forth, not only as useful in that disease, but it is stated that "Dr. Herring," of Philadelphia, Pa., "is of the opinion that *Sulphur* is an important remedy, not only as a prophylactic, but in the treatment of the disease itself; but as his views are based upon his own observations and opinions, which we could not offer in detail, we simply content ourselves with mentioning the fact, and calling the attention of practitioners to that."

It will thus be perceived that the boasted discovery of a Dr. Bird, of Chicago, Ill., after all the flourish made about it, he really cannot claim originality. As it regards his *ozone* theory, even that, his own friends say he cannot claim as his own. It is a silly affair, and not of the slightest importance who is the author of it. We have been informed that in one of our Cholera Hospitals, with an allopath at its head, the *Sulphur* and Charcoal treatment of Dr. Bird, has been tried and utterly failed. This, however does not amount to much in our estimation, and we do not condemn the treatment on this ground. There are few medicines, if any, so well understood by practitioners of the homœopathic school as *Sulphur*. It cannot be relied on in the treatment of Cholera, except in certain cases where occasionally it is indicated, but only in alternation with other drugs. It is true, that many of the cholera symptoms, are found in the pathogenesis of *Sulphur*, but they are not so complete as in *Veratrum*.

If the crude *Sulphur*, as recommended by Dr. Bird, was as active in its effects on the human system, as is the attenuated sulphur usually employed by homœopaths, the mischief that would arise by his doses would be serious to many, especially in scrofulous persons. The reputation of Dr. Bird on account of his *discovery* will be short-lived; for his prescription will very soon be found of no value.

Dr. Humphreys says on page 42 of the work under notice, "During the present epidemic of Cholera in Europe, the *Veratrum* has fully and even more than sustained its former reputation. And while some remedies as the sequel will show, have declined in estimation and value, owing to a change in the phase of the disease, the worth and influence of this has been rising."

We have not space to say more of this work. It is valuable, and should be in the hands of every physician. We do not know how rapid the sale of it has been; we think,

however, the publisher, has not duly brought "Humphreys on Cholera," before the profession. We hope he will do so.

HOMŒOPATHY.

At a meeting of homœopathic physicians of Northern Ohio, held at Cleveland, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Medical College in the city of Cleveland, Dr. J. Wheeler was appointed President, and Dr. C. D. Williams, Secretary.

The following resolutions were read, discussed, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That as a body, we are determined to labor one and all until a Medical College shall be established in the West, where the students of homœopathy and its collateral branches can be educated, and not be subjected to the insults, and illiberalties of Allopathic Colleges, and National Allopathic conventions.

Resolved. That Drs. S. Rosa of Painesville, B. W. Richmond of Chardon, C. D. Williams, J. Wheeler and Thos. Miller of Cleveland, and A. H. Burritt of Garrettsville are appointed a committee of correspondence, to communicate with the friends of homœopathy generally, on the expediency of establishing a Hom. Med. College at Cleveland, and invite their counsel, co-operation and presence, and also to hold such other correspondence as the interests of homœopathy may demand, and report the results of their labor at our next meeting.

Resolved. That Drs. Wheeler, Williams and Burritt are appointed a committee to visit and confer with the trustees and faculty of the Oberlin College Institute, and solicit the use of their charter for the basis of a Medical Department at Cleveland, to be governed by the laws, rules, and regulations prescribed in the charter of said Institute, and report at the next meeting.

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in the American Journal of Homœopathy, Michigan Journal of Homœopathy, Southwestern Journal and Review, at St. Louis, Oberlin Evangelist, Milwaukee Journal, and the papers of this city.

Resolved. That this meeting now adjourn, to meet again at Cleveland on the 12th day of July next, at 10 A. M.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK—SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO.

The following is a complete table of the cases of cholera which occurred in this city during the summer of 1832. The meteorological phenomena by which each day was marked accompanies the table.

1832.	Cases.	Deaths.	Weather, &c.	
July 4	7	4	Warm, Thermometer	
			12 M.	80
	5	20	" " "	80
	6	37	" " "	80
	7	55	" " "	83
	8	43	Cloudy, wind E.	80
	9	105	Rain all day.	
	10	109	Rain at intervals during the day and rain all night.	71
	11	100	Rain till 10 A. M., afterwards clear and cool	67
	12	119	Clear and cool.	70
	13	101	Warm.	73
	14	115	Pleasant.	71
	15	133	"	71
	16	163	Sultry.	77
	17	143	Pleasant.	74
	18	138	"	77
	19	202	"	76
	20	236	Rain all last night.	82
	21	311	Very warm and close.	86
	22	241	" " "	81
	23	231	Pleasant.	80
	24	296	Cloudy and cooler.	73
	25	157	A thunder storm at 4 A. M.	76
	26	141	Pleasant.	78
	27	122	"	82
	28	145	"	78
	29	122	"	78
	30	103	Rain all last night and till 10 A. M.	80
	31	121	Rain, thunder and lightning last night.	77
Aug. 1	92	41	Continual showers.	76
	2	81	Sultry.	80
	3	90	Pleasant.	80
	4	88	"	77
	5	96	Sultry, wind SE.	84
	6	101	" " "	85
	7	89	Frequent thunder showers.	84
	8	82	Showery.	77
	9	73	Pleasant.	73
	10	100	"	79
	11	76	"	78
	12	67	"	77
	13	105	Sultry.	81
	14	42	"	82
	15	75	"	84
	16	79	Pleasant.	82
	17	63	Rain.	82
	18	76	Rain, wind N. E.	68
	19	56	Cloudy and rain last night.	69
	20	58	Pleasant.	71
	21	52	"	76
	22	48	"	77

23	72	28	"	75
24	45	20	"	72
25	37	14	"	77
26	50	23	"	79
27	27	13	"	78

The reports were not published after the 27th of August, up to which time there had been in New York, including Yorkville and Harlem, a total of 5,722 cases, and 2,196 deaths.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The number of cases of *Cholera* reported daily by the Board of Health of this city on an average is about fifty: and the average number of deaths is twenty-five. The inference is, that nearly one half die of that disease. Thus an unnecessary alarm is kept up among our citizens. These reports are true, only in the number of deaths. The cases reported are in disproportion to the actual number; if the facts could be ascertained, it would be discovered that scarcely three cases in a hundred prove fatal. It would under the circumstances be far better for the Board to report the deaths only. We hope this plan will be adopted, for a large proportion of our physicians do not make known their cases; for the law requires them to report contagious or pestilential diseases, and the epidemic that now prevails among us is neither the one nor other. Then again, what one physician would name *Cholera*, another would designate by something else. If the standard was fixed, then the request of the Mayor would be cheerfully complied with, but there is no standard; as there is no set of symptoms pointed out, which would warrant a physician in his reports. Hence, one would regard *Cholera*, which is a mild form of that disease, as suitable to be reported, another would not do so, but report only those in or near a collapse. Another well grounded objection to reporting is, that after patients have been almost cured, the Resident Physician may visit them, see little or nothing of *Cholera*, and report as has been done, that it was an error, the case was not *Cholera*. We are not of those who have any very great respect for the opinions of resident physicians. In 1822, when the Yellow Fever was in this city—the late Dr. Walters, father of our present Cor-

oner, reported the first cases in Lumber street; they were visited by the then resident physician who pronounced them not Yellow Fever. Dr. W. being somewhat eminent in his profession was offended, and reported no more cases, although he had several. The Yellow Fever did prevail at that time, the opinion of the resident physicians to the contrary notwithstanding. We hope our Board of Health will not again employ a medical counsel. We cannot perceive their use, nor should the city incur such unnecessary expense.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

In Cincinnati the success of the homœopathic treatment of the cholera has been such, that the physicians of that school, it is supposed, have not lost a single patient. However, in about four hundred cases of cholera treated by them, they have lost only four. Allopathy has lost, according to the report of the Board of Health, nearly one half, of the cases treated by that *empirical system*. The Board of Health of that city was composed, as we understand, almost entirely of allopathic physicians. The homœopathic physicians declined reporting their cases to them; but made their reports through the *Daily Times*, the official city paper. The allopaths reported to the *Board of Health*, which was also published in the *Times*. The success of the one, and the failure of the other, which was made most clearly to appear, had the effect to awaken bad feelings among the allopaths, and several suits were commenced against homœopaths, for a breach of the ordinance in not reporting to the *Board of Health*. "The ordinance assesses a fine of from 5 to 500 Dollars for neglect to report all cases of malignant disease. It was proved that the cholera, when rightly treated was not *malignant*, and the suits were dismissed, amid "the shouts of the people," and the health officer was glad to escape the indignation of an excited populace. The general impression is, that it was not the cholera, but allopathic practice that killed the people. We learn from a communication from Dr. B. W. Richmond, published in the *Republican and Whig of Chardon, Ohio*, that the city council of Cincinnati, by a vote of 20 to 13 passed a resolution, to reorganise the *Board of Health*,

and introduce into it physicians of the homœopathic school. We doubt if the interests of truth in medicine will be promoted by even this sort of mixture. Allopathic physicians have deliberately chosen to exclude themselves from all intercourse with homœopathic physicians, which was unwise on their part; but of great advantage to homœopathia. We go for a complete separation of the two schools, especially as the allopaths themselves have elected such a course by conventional resolutions. If this professional exclusiveness results in breaking up all social intercourse, which is not necessary, why so be it; we cannot sacrifice an iota of truth in medicine for the smiles and bows of any man or set of men. No one values more than ourself, social pleasures; no one, is more disposed to mix in friendly converse with members of the profession: but we renounce it all, if the progress of pure homœopathy is in the slightest degree to be retarded, or its crystal stream made turbid by a mixture of allopathy or eclecticism. We have tried allopathy, and that hypocritical branch of it—eclecticism; we know them to be the purest kinds of *empiricism*—uncertain—deceitful and pernicious. We have tried homœopathy—pure homœopathy—Hahnemannian homœopathy, based as it is, upon immutable laws, which when faithfully adhered to, will never disappoint the patient or the practitioner. We have tried this, we say, for many years, in thousands of cases of disease, with a gratification that should satisfy any mind as vain even as our own.

With an experience like ours, which by the by, does not differ from hundreds of others in Europe and in this country, we cannot but oppose directly or indirectly any mixture of the doctrines or practice of the two schools. We have repeatedly asserted in the columns of this Journal, that if homœopathy has any truth in it, it is all true, for such is its nature. If it is applicable to any one disease, it is so to all diseases. If it can cure scarlet fever which is admitted, and the Cholera which cannot be denied, it can cure every case of a curable disease. There is that in the principles which constitute Hahnemann's system, which will yet be developed in the relief of human sufferings, which cannot now be estimated. When homœopathic physicians all over our country, engage in the trial upon themselves, of indigenous plants, there will be a supply of means for prolonging human

life to the period decreed by the *Creator*. This, we know, will be regarded by some, as the ebullition of an excited mind, in pursuit of an object inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. But such a comment, by those numerous conservative minds in the medical profession, shall not deter us from the expression of opinions which have their foundation in developed laws created by God himself. Can any one believe from any revelation made to man by the *Derry*, that more than one half of our population should die in infancy? God did not say that the kingdom of Heaven was made up of children, but of such in spirit. Do we not perceive causes enough in full play, tending to the destruction of human life, and in no sense connected with the will of God, but directly controlled by the willful ignorance of man? We set it down as a fixed fact, that the *Derry* designs man to die of old age; and one man so ordered his life by the wisdom from above, that he could not die at all, and God took him out of the world alive, and made a permanent record of it. If the revelations made to man concerning himself in this world are true, then the course of life pursued by most of us, especially in the use of drugs, must inevitably place upon us the sin of suicide, or something closely allied to it. If a man swallows twenty grains of calomel, and allows himself to lose twenty or fifty ounces of blood by the hands of a physician, while the means to know are within reach, that such a course might destroy his life, he is guilty; and cannot plead ignorance in palliation. And so of every thing else, which tends to shorten or destroy life. Look at the hundreds and thousands now living, who by willful ignorance on the part of themselves or their medical advisers or both, are rendered incapable of labor, or social enjoyment. Look at the thousands of our species, pale, emaciated, debilitated and unhappy, who can, and do, trace their condition to venesections and drugs prescribed by practitioners of allopathy; and in view of such sufferings from such causes we ask, can a rational mind that reasons at all on the subject, run the risk of being numbered among the wrecked constitutions of our race? Strike homœopathy out of the world, and there is no reason why allopathy should exist in it. Let practitioners of unmixed homœopathy stand firmly by the truths they profess, and a real, and a complete reform in medicine

will crown their efforts with success and themselves with honor.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

Would it not subserve the interests of pure homœopathy in this city, if its practitioners would agree to report and publish daily under their own names the number of cases of cholera they treat, and the results. At the same time comply with the request of the Mayor, and send the same report to him. The object to be accomplished is, to avoid aiding allopaths in diminishing the per centage of deaths in the final reports, after the epidemic has subsided; and to exhibit to the public facts, that cannot be gainsayed of the superiority of the genuine homœopathic treatment of that disease. We do not perceive any thing improper in such a course. The *Board of Health* refuse us a *Hospital*, which we are ready to conduct under a mode of treatment as far removed from allopathy, as the two poles from each other. We have inquired of nine practitioners of homœopathy, all of whom have as many cases of the prevailing epidemic, as they can attend to, but not a single death. We will not undertake to state the number of cases treated, but we may do so hereafter.

PURE HOMŒOPATHIA, NOT DEFUNCT.

The opponents of homœopathy endeavor to make it appear, especially our friend Davis of the *Annalist*, that the homœopathic treatment of the cholera, as proposed by its pretended practitioners is after all, only modified allopathy. We cannot answer the *Annalist's* article because it would involve personalities which we always endeavor to avoid. We wish it, however understood, that only a part of the homœopathic practitioners of this city, are embraced in the "*Homœopathic Physicians Society*." If we should judge allopathic physicians as they do, there would be a continued course of mis-representation, detraction, and false accusation. We do not mean this to apply to the Editor of the *Annalist*, for unlike most other allopathic editors, he does attempt to reason in his articles against our system, although he is occasionally imposed upon by his correspondents.

It is, we should think, well understood by the readers of this Journal, that we do not,

and will not fraternize with what is known in the profession by the terms "mixed practice," "eclecticism" and "rational homœopathy."

It is nearly true, what is alledged by allopaths, that such a practice is hardly a remove from their own; and we regret that it sometimes happens, that the names of pretended homœopaths stand in relations, which would lead the public to believe that they are acknowledged orthodox disciples of *Hahnemann*, while they are, in fact, but the followers of *Rau* and *Galen*. The period, in our judgment, has arrived when this matter should be placed in its true light before the American people; if it is not, the charge of our opponents will not be altogether without a foundation. This can be done, without prejudice to any one. We admit it to be the right of any man to pursue a course of medical treatment he may think proper; at the same time, we claim the right to protect ourself from being placed in a position where our real sentiments are concealed, and thereby made to aid in the promulgation of doctrines, we not only disapprove, but regard pernicious.

There are in this city and in Brooklyn many genuine practitioners of homœopathy, who never under any circumstances find it necessary to deviate from those established principles of their art, in the treatment of the sick. After much reflection we have come to the conclusion that it is now time that these should be known, and were we authorized, their names should appear in this article. We regard it a duty these gentlemen owe to themselves, to the public, and to a true healing art, to unite, and show themselves the advocates and consistent practitioners of the system developed by *Hahnemann*. Those insidious doctrines of *Rau* have been indirectly fellowshipped before the public, in the persons of his disciples in Europe and in this country; in both the exclamation is, that "pure homœopathy is only known in name." The position we occupy demands of us solemnly to protest against such an unholy alliance. For already allopathy, the system of *Galen*, is actually, though gradually yielding, and becoming merged into *Rauism*. Some of our readers may not know what is meant by *Rauism*; we will try to inform them in the August No. of this Journal.

We can, having a knowledge of the fact, inform those interested, that pure homœopathy, is not defunct. She is alive, and in good health, and although she has hundreds of phy-

sicians in daily attendance upon her, yet contrary to the common opinion when a number of Doctors are engaged in consultation in a case, homœopathy has not suffered from such a circumstance; but on the contrary, she is now more fully developed in her beautiful proportions; she is walking forth—the admiration of those who gaze upon her. We admit however, there have been times when "eclecticism" has been thought by some to be homœopathy, and after gazing awhile they could see no comeliness in her, and have gone away unsatisfied and even disgusted. But some of these have learned that they were introduced to the wrong personage, and have since sought and secured, most agreeably to themselves, the acquaintance of the genuine offspring of the mind of *Hahnemann*.

The whole number of deaths in Paris from Cholera in 1832, was 12,000. There have already been 11,000 deaths during the current year from that disease. No marvel this, for the Parisian practitioners of medicine are generally inferior to others, and they treat Cholera with opiates: had it not have been for homœopathy, allopaths in this country, who are ever ready to imitate anything from the French school, would have treated the Cholera in the same mode, as many now do, although they lose one-half of their cases. The people of this country will be greatly indebted to homœopathy during the present epidemic, for the preservation of thousands of lives. Allopaths do not, nor dare not, attempt to defend their worst of quackery, in the treatment of the Cholera.

NOTICE.

The undersigned proposes to deliver a regular course of daily lectures on the practice of medicine, to commence on the 5th day of November next, and to end on the 1st of March following.

Tickets for the course, \$15.

A more extended notice of these lectures will appear in the next number of this Journal, and also in a circular.

S. R. KIRBY, M. D.

New York, June 26th, 1849.

Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of this Journal may be had at \$1 00 each of Mr. Rademacher, Philadelphia; Otis Clapp, Boston; and of the Editor, 762 Broadway.

Subscriptions for this Journal will be received as heretofore, by Otis Clapp, Boston, Mass., and by J. F. Desilver, Cincinnati, Ohio.